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The Tamil world has suffered a serious literary calamity in the death of Mahamahopadhyaya *Dākshinātya Kalānidhi* Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, the doyen of Tamil Literature. For nearly half a century he has been enriching Tamil literature with his gifted writings. To him we owe excellent editions of rare Tamil classics with his admirable introductions and commentaries. He has rescued valuable manuscripts from oblivion and has laid lovers of Tamil under a deep debt of gratitude to him. It is a tribute to his industry and scholarship that within a short compass of four years, he has brought out nineteen works ranging over three thousand five hundred and seventy-five pages. His monumental edition of 'Kurunthogai' covering thousand pages with his illuminating commentaries will alone suffice to give him an abiding place in the first rank of Tamil Scholars. By his more recent contributions to Tamil literature in the shape of sketches, biographical and auto-biographical notes in telling, simple and forceful Tamil, he has won the appreciation of both scholars and laymen. He was one of those scholars who always scorned delights and lived laborious days. After the psalmist's period of three score years and ten he was still indefatigable in the persuit of learning and continued to adorn the Tamil periodicals of our time with his charming writings. One important feature of his life-work was the publication of Tamil classics of the Sangam period from the old and worn-out palm-leaf manuscripts. He has graphically described the hardships he had to undergo to secure old

palm-leaf manuscripts, in his autobiography in the pages of the Tamil weekly Ananda Vikatan.

His critical insight as evinced in his edition of Tamil classics such as 'Manimekalai' has won admiration from western savants.

His knowledge of music was no less amazing than his knowledge of other subjects. He had his training in music under the famous Gopalakrishna Bharatiar.

Born of orthodox parents in the village of Uttamadanapuram in Papanasam Taluk of the Tanjore District, Mr. Ayyar had his education at the Tiruvavadudurai Mutt under Mr. Meenakshisundaram Pillai, that prince among Tamil scholars, whose biography he has written in two volumes. He enjoyed the patronage of the then Head of Tiruvavadudurai Mutt. His gratitude to this Mutt is one of the finest traits of his character. He was the chief Professor of Tamil in the Kumbakonam and Presidency colleges and the Principal of Sri Meenakshi Tamil College, Chidambaram. Thousands of students had the good fortune to study under him.

The inspiring feature of his life is that his knowledge was encyclopaedic and yet he was not superficial but distinguished himself in specialised subjects to an extent not excelled by others in recent times.

He was not a book-worm but the words of the poet can well be applied to him ;

"My days among the dead are past
Around me I behold,
Wherever these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old."

INDETERMINATE EQUATION OF THE 2ND DEGREE

By

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को वर्गोऽष्टहतस्सैकः कृतिस्स्याद्गणकोच्यताम् ।

O Mathematician, find the square which multiplied by 8 and added with one becomes a square.

This equation is of the type $ax^2 \pm c = y^2$. $8x^2 + 1 = y^2$

In the general form, a, multiplicator is called Prakrithi (प्रकृति), x, Hraswa (ह्रस्व) 1st root, y, Jyeshta (ज्येष्ठ), 2nd root, c additive (क्षेप) Kshepa.

How to solve the problem,

इष्टं ह्रस्वं तस्य वर्गः प्रकृत्या क्षुण्णो युक्तो वर्जितो वा स येन । मूलं दद्यात् क्षेपकं तं धनर्णं मूलं तच्च ज्येष्ठमूलं वदन्ति ॥

Let us take any value for x. Square of that value is multiplied by multiplicator. Add any to it or subtract any from it so that it may be square the root of which is called second (root).

How to make many values for x and y.

ह्रस्वज्येष्ठक्षेपकान् न्यस्य तेषां, तानन्यान् वाऽधो निवेश्य क्रमेण । साध्यान्येभ्यो भावनाभिर्बहूनि, मूलान्येषां भावना प्रोच्यतेऽतः ॥

Put the same or different values of x, y, c, in two rows opposite to each other vertically. At first in the first row the value of a is placed. Then, by some kind of cross-multiplication, we can make many values for x and y.

वज्राभ्यासौ ज्येष्ठलघ्वोस्तदैक्यं ह्रस्वं लघ्वोराहतिश्च प्रकृत्या । क्षुण्णा ज्येष्ठाभ्यासयुक् ज्येष्ठमूलं, तत्राभ्यासः क्षेपयोः क्षेपकः स्यात् ॥ ह्रस्वं वज्राभ्यासयोरन्तरं वा लघ्वोर्घातो यः प्रकृत्याविनिघ्नः । घातो यश्च ज्येष्ठयोस्तद्वियोगो, ज्येष्ठं क्षेपोऽत्रापि च क्षेपघातः ॥

Sum or difference of the products of the values of x and y in different rows is the new value of x. Multiply the product of the values of x in different rows by a (multiplicator) and similarly multiply the values of y in different rows by each other. Then, sum or difference of these products is the new value of y The product of the values of c in different rows is the new value of c.

a	x	y	c	
8	1	3	1	$3 \times 1 + 3 \times 1 = 6$
	1	3	1	$3 \times 3 + 1 \times 1 \times 8 = 17$
				$1 \times 1 = 1$
	6	17	1	$17 \times 1 + 6 \times 3 = 35$
	35	99	1	$17 \times 3 + 6 \times 1 \times 8 = 99$
				$1 \times 1 = 1$

This is proved in the following manner.

If $ax^2+c=y^2$ then $c=y^2-ax^2$ (1)

$c_1=y_1^2-ax_1^2$ (2)

Multiply (1) and (2) by each other

$$cc_1=y^2y_1^2-y_1^2ax^2-y^2ax_1^2+a^2x^2x_1^2$$
$$=y^2y_1^2+a^2x^2x_1^2\pm 2yy_1\ axx_1$$
$$-y_1^2ax^2-y^2ax_1^2\mp 2yy_1axx_1$$
$$=(yy_1\pm axx_1)^2-a(y_1x\pm yx_1)^2$$
$$\therefore a(y_1x\pm yx_1)^2+cc_1=(yy_1\pm axx_1)^2$$

2nd example

एकादशगुणः को वा वर्गस्सैकः कृतिर्भवेत् ॥

Find the square which multiplied by 11 and added with one becomes a perfect square

a	x	y	c
11	1	3	-2
	1	3	-2
	6	20	4

Here for the purpose of getting required additive, we have to find out another method.

इष्टवर्गहृतः क्षेपः क्षेपस्स्यादिष्टभाजिते ।
मूले तेस्तोऽथवा क्षेपः क्षुण्णः क्षुण्णे तदा पदे ॥

The value of c (additive) divided by a square of an arbitrary number is the new value of c and the values of x and y divided by that number are the new values of x and y. Similarly the value of c multiplied by a square of an arbitrary number is the new value of c and the values of x and y multiplied by that number are the new values of x and y.

In this example

a	x_1	y_1	c_1
11	6	20	4
	3	10	1

Here 4 divided by 2^2

6 and 20 divided by 2

a	x_{11}	y_{11}	c_{11}
11	3	10	1
	3	10	1
	60	199	1

Another method

a	x	y	c
11	1	4	5
	1	4	5
	8	27	25
	$\frac{8}{5}$	$\frac{27}{5}$	1

Divide 25 by 5^2

Another method depending on differences.

a	x_1	y_1	c_1
11	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{27}{5}$	1
	3	10	1
	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{6}{5}$	1

$$\frac{3\times 27}{5}-\frac{10\times 8}{5}=\frac{1}{5}$$
$$\frac{11\times 3\times 8}{5}-\frac{27\times 10}{5}=\frac{6}{5}$$

To prove the method

$$ax^2+c=y^2$$
$$\therefore \frac{ax^2}{m^2}+\frac{c}{m^2}=\frac{y^2}{m^2}$$

If $\frac{x}{m}=x_1$. $\frac{y}{m}=y_1$ $\frac{c}{m^2}=c_1$

then $a\left(\frac{x}{m}\right)^2+\frac{c}{m^2}=\left(\frac{y}{m}\right)^2$

Similarly $a(xm)^2+cm^2=(ym)^2$

इष्टवर्गप्रकृत्योर्यद्विवरं तेन वा भजेत् ॥
द्विघ्नमिष्टं कनिष्ठं तत् पदं स्यादेकसंयुतौ ॥
ततो ज्येष्ठमिहानन्त्यं भावनाभिस्तथेष्टतः ॥

Twice an arbitrary number divided by the difference of the square of that arbitrary number and the multiplicator is the first root (value of x) when the additive is one. Then the second root can be found out. In this manner values of x and y are known by means of cross-multiplication and arbitrary number.

a	x	y	c
8	6	17	1

Arbitrary number 3

$$\frac{2\times 3}{3^2-8}=6$$

$\therefore x=6 \quad 8\times 6^2+1=289=(17)^2=y^2$

2nd example

a	x	y	c
11	3	10	1

$$\frac{2\times 3}{11-3^2}=3$$

$$11\times 3^2+1=(10)^2=y^2$$

To prove this method

Let the multiplicator be a, the first root, 1, additive m^2-a

$\therefore a\times 1^2+m^2-a=m^2$

$\therefore$ 2nd root m

Multiplicator	x	y	c
a	1	m	m^2-a
	1	m	m^2-a
	$2m$	m^2+a	$(m^2-a)^2$

Divide $(m^2-a)^2$ by $(m^2-a)^2$

The same multiplicator

	x	y	c
a	$\frac{2m}{m^2-a}$	$\frac{m^2+a}{m^2-a}$	1

Some difficult problems of this type.

का सप्तषष्टिगुणिताकृतिरेकयुक्ता
काचैकषष्टिगुणिता च सखे सरूपा ।
स्यान्मूलदा यदि कृतिप्रकृतिर्नितान्तं
त्वच्चेतसि प्रवद तात ततालतावत् ॥

Find the square which multiplied by 67 and added with one becomes a square and another square which multiplied by 61 and added with one becomes a square, O my dear mathematician, if your mind is well-trained in the indeterminate equation of the 2nd degree just like a creeper which has spread all over the ground.

$$67x^2+1=y^2$$

Here, if $x=1, 2, 3, 4,$ even then $67x^2+1$ is not a square.

In the place of 1, if we put -3 and $x=1$, then $67x^2-3$ is a square

a	x	y	c
67	1	8	-3

Even then, we are not able to solve the equation, for the additive -3 is not given but one is the additive given. Solva-

tion of this equation is shown according to the following rule.

ह्रस्वज्येष्ठपदक्षेपान् भाज्यप्रक्षेपभाजकान् ।
कृत्वा कल्प्यो गुणस्तत्र तथा प्रकृतितश्च्युते
गुणवर्गे प्रकृत्योनेऽथवाल्पं शेषकं यथा ।
तत्तु क्षेपहृतं क्षेपो व्यस्तः प्रकृतितश्च्युते ॥
गुणलब्धिः पदं ह्रस्वं ततो ज्येष्ठमतोऽसकृत् ।
त्यक्त्वा पूर्वपदक्षेपांश्चक्रवालमिदं जगुः ॥

Let us make the values of x, y, c, in the equation in the following manner.

The first root as dividend, second root as additive, additive as divisor.

Then a new equation of the type $ax+c=y$, is formed and we find out the value of x so that the difference of the square of the value and the multiplicator in the former equation may be small. The difference divided by the additive in the equation of second degree becomes an additive in the new equation of the second degree. The sign of the additive is changed if the square of the value of x in the first degree is subtracted from the multiplicator in the second degree. The value of y is the first root in the new equation of second degree. Then find out the second root and leave other values obtained at first. We continue this process until we get what is required. This is called Chakravala (cyclic equation)

a	x	y	c
67	1	8	-3

Here first root 1 is dividend
Second root 8 additive
additive -3 divisor

A new equation

$$\frac{1\times m+8}{-3}=-z$$

By trial, we can understand the value of m and z.

If $m=1$, then $z=3$

To get many integral values add 3, 6, 9,... to 1. Then $z=4, 5, 6$ Here values of z is negative, being divisor -3 a negative. Again the value of m is raised so that the difference of m and the multiplicator 67 may be small.

So, $m=7$. From 67 subtract 7^2

$$67-49=18$$

18 divided by -3, additive in the second degree. $\frac{18}{-3}=-6$

Here -6 is changed to positive for $m^2=49$ is subtracted from 67 multiplicator, 6 is the additive number in the new form indeterminate equation second degree -5, the value of z is the first root in the new form indeterminate equation second degree.

a	x_1	y_1	c_1
67	-5	41	6

Again 5 dividend
41 additive
6 divisor

There is no difference between $x=-5$ or 5 for here x_1^2 is required. So we take positive 5 a dividend.

So $\frac{5m_1+41}{6}=z_1$

0	41	11	$=z_1$
1	41	5	$=m_1$
41			
0			

Repeat the former rule.

$67-5^2=42$

$\frac{42}{6}=7$ is additive in the new form of indeterminate 2nd degree, but it is negative.

11 is the first root in the new equation.

a	x_2	y_2	c_2
67	11	90	-7

$$\frac{11m_2+90}{-7}=z_2$$

Here we can divide 90 by 7, and the remainder is put in the equation.

$$\frac{11m_2+6}{-7}=z_2$$

1	18	7	$4+12=16=z_2$	
1	12	5	2	$=2=m_2$
1	6			
6				
0				

By addition of every 7, we can raise the value of m

If $m_2=9$ $\quad z_2=27$

then subtract 67 from 9^2

$9^2-67=14$

$\frac{14}{-7}=-2$ additive in the indeterminate 2nd degree.

$27=$ 1st root.

a	x_3	y_3	c_3
67	27	221	-2
	27	221	-2
	x_4	y_4	c_4
	11934	97684	4

Here divide 4 by 2^2, other values by 2

a	x_5	y_5	c_5
67	5967	48842	1

$\therefore$ In the equation $67x^2+1=y^2$

$x=5967 \qquad y=48842$

To prove this method

General form $ax^2+c=y^2$

x and y are roots

a	x	y	c
	1	m	m^2-a
	$mx+y$	$ax+my$	$c(m^2-a)$
	$\frac{mx+y}{c}$	$\frac{ax+my}{c}$	$\frac{c(m^2-a)}{c^2}$
			$=\frac{m^2-a}{c}$

Here $\frac{mx+y}{c}=x_1 \quad \frac{m^2-a}{c}=c_1$

The new rule for the purpose of getting the values of x and c formed. When the value of m^2 is less than a, c is negative.

Again a	x_1	y_1	c_1
	1	m_1	m_1^2-a
	m_1x_1+y	$ax_1+m_1y_1$	$c_1(m_1^2-a)$
	$\frac{m_1x_1+x_1}{c_1}$	$\frac{ax_1+m_1y_1}{c_1}$	$\frac{c_1(m^2-a)}{c_1^2}$
	x_{11}	y_{11}	c_{11}

2nd example

$$61x^2+1=y^2$$

Assume $x=1$ $\quad c=3$

a	x	y	c
61	1	8	3

$\frac{1\times m+8}{3}=z$; by trial $x=1,4,7$

$z=3,4,5$ Here we take $x=7$

$$\frac{61-7^2}{3}=\frac{12}{3}=4=c_1$$

But 4 is negative 7 being subtracted from 61. $z=5$ This 5 is the first root.

a	x_1	y_1	c_1	
61	5	39	-4	divide -4
	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{39}{2}$	-1	by 2^2
	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{39}{2}$	-1	by cross
	$\frac{195}{2}$	$\frac{1523}{2}$	1	multiplication
	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{39}{2}$	-1	by cross
	3805	29718	-1	multiplication
	3805	29718	-1	
	226153980	1766319049	1	

$\therefore x=226153980$

रूपासिद्धौ खिलोद्दिष्टं वर्गयोगो गुणो न चेत्।

Whenever the additive is one and negative, the multiplicator must be the sum of squares. Otherwise, the equation is wrong.

It is proved

$$ax^2-1=y^2 \qquad \therefore ax^2=y_2+1$$

$$\therefore a=\frac{y^2}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^2}=\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2$$

अखिले कृतिमूलाभ्यां द्विधारूपं विभाजितम्। द्विधा ह्रस्वपदं ज्येष्ठं ततो रूपादि शोधने ॥

When the multiplicator is the sum of squares, one is divided by each of the roots and the results are the first roots. Then second roots can be formed when additive is one and negative.

त्रयो दशगुणो वर्गः निरेकः कः कृतिर्भवेत्

Find the square which multiplied by 13 and lessened with one becomes a square.

$13x^2-1=y^2 \qquad 13=2^2+3^2$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ is the 1st root

a	x	y	c
13	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	-1
	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	-1

This is proved

$a=m^2+m_1^2 \quad x=1 \quad c=-m^2$ or $-m_1^2$

a	x	y	c
$m^2+m_1^2$	1	m or m_1	$-m^2$ or $-m_1^2$

Divide m^2 by m^2 or m_1^2 by m_1^2

$$\frac{1}{m} \qquad \frac{m_1}{m} \qquad -1$$

$$\frac{1}{m_1} \qquad \frac{m}{m_1} \qquad -1$$

To get integral values of x and y, we use the former method.

$\frac{1}{2}$ is dividend $\frac{3}{2}$ additive

-1 divisor

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}m+\frac{3}{2}}{-1}=z$$

by trial $m = 1,3,5$ $z = -2, -3, -4$
Here we take $m = 3$ and $z = -3$

$\frac{13-3^2}{-1} = \frac{4}{-1} = 4$ additive in the new equation -4 becomes positive, 13 being greater 3^2, -3 is the 1st root. Omit the negative sign

a	x_1	y_1	c_1
13	3	11	4

$$\frac{3m_1+11}{4} = z_1$$

0	11	3 = z_1
1	11	3 = m_1
11		
0		

$\frac{13-3^2}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ additive in the new equation

a	x_2	y_2	c_2
13	5	18	-1

को वर्गः षड्गुणस्ऽयाढ्यो द्वादशाढ्योऽथ-दाकृतिः युतो वा पञ्चसप्तत्या त्रिशत्या वा कृतिर्भवेत्

Find the square which multiplied by 6 and added with 3, 12, 75 or 300 becomes a square

$6x^2+3 = y^2$ $\quad 6x_1^2+12 = y_1^2$
$6x_2^2+75 = y_2^2$ $\quad 6x_3^2+300 = y_3^2$

a	x	y	c
6	1	3	3 multiply 3 by 2^2
	2	6	12 multiply3 by 5^2
	5	15	75 multiply 3 by 10^2
	10	30	300

Here other values are multiplied by the roots 2, 5, 10

द्वात्रिंशद्गुणितो वर्गः कस्सैको मूलदो वद

Find the square which multiplied by 32 and added with one becomes a square

a	x	y	c
32	1	6	4 divide 4 by 2^2
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	1

Other method

वर्गछिन्ने गुणे ह्रस्वं तत्पदेन विभाजयेत्

Divide the multiplicator by any square. Assuming the quotient as multiplicator, we proceed to solve the equation. Divide the first root obtained by the root of the square and the result is the required root.

Here
$\frac{32}{2^2} = 8$

a	x	y	c
8	1	3	1
32	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	1

It is proved

$$ax^2+c = y^2$$

$$\therefore\ m^2\frac{ax^2}{m^2}+c = y^2$$

$$m^2a\left(\frac{x}{m}\right)^2+c = y^2$$

If m^2a is multiplicator, the root will be $\frac{x}{m}$

A new method is introduced when the multiplicator is a square

इष्टभक्तोद्विधाक्षेपः इष्टोनाढ्यो दलीकृतः ॥
गुणमूलहृतश्चाद्यो ह्रस्व ज्येष्ठ क्रमात् पदे ॥

Divide the additive by an arbitrary number. The quotient

is added and lessened with that number separately. Make them half. The number obtained by lessening the arbitrary number is divided by the root of the multiplicator. The quotient is the first root and other number second root.

का कृतिः नवभिः क्षुण्णा द्विपञ्चाशद्युता कृतिः

Find the square which multiplied by 9 and added with 52 becomes a square.

$9x^2+52=y^2$

$$\frac{\frac{52}{2}-2}{2}=12 \quad \text{2 is arbitrary}$$

$$\frac{\frac{52}{2}+2}{2}=14$$

$$\frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}=4$$

a	x	y	c
9	4	14	52

It is proved

$m^2x^2+c=y^2 \quad \therefore y^2-m^2x^2=c$

Assume $y-mx$ any number and then we can find $y+mx$. Then the values of x and y are known.

त्रयोदशगुणो वर्गः त्रयोदशविवर्जितः ॥
त्रयोदशयुतो वा स्यात् वर्ग एव निगद्यताम्

Find the square which multiplied by 13 and added or lessened with 13 becomes a square.

$13x^2-13=y^2 \quad 13x^2+13=y^2$

If $x=1$

a	x	y	c
13	1	0	−13

There is a rule

Twice an arbitrary number divided by the difference of the square of that number and the multiplicator, is the first root.

We take 3 a number

$$\frac{3\times 2}{13-3^2}=\frac{6}{4}=\frac{3}{2}$$

a	x_1	y_1	c_1	
13	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{11}{2}$	1	
	1	0	−13	by cross
	$\frac{11}{2}$	$\frac{39}{2}$	−13	multiplication

2nd example

a	x	y	c
13	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	−1
	1	0	−13
	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{13}{2}$	13
	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{11}{2}$	1
	18	65	13

ऋणगैः पञ्चभिः क्षुण्णः को वर्गस्सैकविंशतिः वर्गस्स्याद्वद चेद्वेत्सि क्षयगप्रकृतौ विधिम् ॥

Tell me the square which multiplied by —5 and added with 21 becomes a square, if you are skilled in the negative value of multiplicator.

$-5x^2+21=y^2$

a	x	y	c
—5	1	4	21
	2	1	21

RAGHUNĀTHA MAHĀDEVA GHAṬE
A KARHĀḌĀ BRAHMIN OF THE 17TH CENTURY AND HIS WORKS
Between A.D. 1650 and 1700

By

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In the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts at the Sanskrit Pathashala, Rajapur there is a very worn out Ms[1] which contains the following endorsement on the last folio 200.

'इति श्रीनृसिंहीये प्रयोगपारिजाते षोडशकर्मकांडे संग्रहः'

On folio 1[a] before the commencement of the text the following lines explaining the above title have been recorded:- 'अथ प्रयोगपारिजातनिबन्धादुद्धृतोऽयं संग्रहः। अष्टाविंशत्पत्रे पुराण अर्चनपर्यंतम्। तदनन्तरं एकोनचत्वारिंशत्तमपत्रादारभ्य एकोनपंचाशत्पत्रपर्यन्तं ग्रन्थांतरादुद्धृतसंग्रहोऽस्ति। ततः पंचाशत्पत्रे पुत्रेष्टिप्रकरणादारभ्य तावत्पुनः यज्ञोपवीतमंत्रार्थः गायत्रीमंत्रार्थसमाप्तिपत्रशतसंख्यपर्यन्तं प्रयोगपारिजातोक्त एव कृष्ण(भ)ट्टीग्रंथादपि किंचित्'।

Evidently the Ms is a compilation based on the *Prayoga-pārijāta*[2] of *Nṛsiṃha* and other works like *Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭī*[3] both of which are earlier than 1500 A.D. This chronology of the sources of this *Dharmaśāstra* compilation is in harmony with the date[4] of the Ms *viz Śaka* 1604

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1 My thanks are due to Pandit Raghunatha Shastri Pataakar for lending to me the present Ms along with others.

2 Vide page 588 of Kane's *History of Dharma Shastra*— I (1930) 'प्रयोगपारिजात by नृसिंह a native of कर्णाटक of the कौण्डिन्यगोत्र— composed between 1360 and 1435'.

3 Ibid p. 356—'कृष्णभट्टीय ... earlier than 1500 A.D.

4 The details of the date recorded are:-

1 Month Vaisakha (माधवे मासि)
2 Krishnapaksha (असिते or बहुले पक्षे)
3 2nd day (द्वितीयायां)
4 Saturday (मंदवारे)
5 Year Saka 1604, Dundubhi Samvatsara.
6 Mula Nakshatra.

These details correspond to the date—Saturday 13th of May, 1682. (Vide page 166 of Indian Ephemeris, Vol. VI)

(A.D.1682) recorded in the colophon of the Ms which reads as follows:-

Folio 100[a] 'श्रीशके १६०४दुंदुभीसंवत्सरे माधवे बहुले मासि पक्षे चैव द्वितीयया। मंदवारे च नक्षत्रे मूले चैव दिने तथा॥ महादेवसुत अनन्तस्येदं पुस्तकम्। घांटोपनामकस्य। शुभं भवतु॥ श्रीकृष्णार्पणमस्तु शाके वेदाभ्रांगगोत्र १६०४ दुंदुभौ माधवेऽसिते। धरात्मजे द्वितीयायां लिखितं पुस्तकं शुभम्'॥

This Ms was written or rather completed on *Saturday, 13th of May 1682.* The Ms belonged to *Ananta son of Mahādeva* of the surname घांट and was possibly written by him as he was then living.

The following works and authors are mentioned in this compilation:-

याज्ञवल्क्य fol. 1, 46, 56, 62, 63
मार्कंडेयपुराणे fol. 2, 55, 92
ब्रह्मयामल fol. 9, 10
प्रयोगपारिजाते (नवनीतारिष्टे) fol. 10
वसिष्ठः fol. 10, 12, 13, 14, 51, 57, 73
देवकीर्तिः fol. 10, 12, 14, 17
भृगुः fol. 10, 14
होरासारे fol. 10, 19
मनुः fol. 10, 46, 57, 64, 92
भल्लटः fol. 11
नवनीतारिष्टे fol. 11, 14
देवरातः fol. 11, 52
संग्रहे fol. 12, स्मृतिसंग्रहे (61), 78, 92
श्रीपतिना fol. 13, 77, 88
नृसिंहः fol. 14, 58, 83
भरद्वाजः fol. 14
मानसोल्लासे fol. 46
काशीखंडे fol. 47
व्यासः fol. 47, 51, 62, 92
स्मृतिमंजर्याम् fol. 48
अत्रिः fol. 48
यमः fol. 48, 49, 61, 62, 64
कात्यायनः fol. 49, 56
प्रजापतिः fol. 49
आपस्तंबः fol. 49
गर्गव्यासः fol. 49
पैठीनसिः fol. 49, 55
स्मृतिसारे fol. 49, 61
श्रीधरीये fol. 51
गौतमः fol. 51, 64, 87
मुद्गलः fol. 52
पराशरः fol. 52, 62
विष्णुः fol. 14, 65
हेमाद्रौ वसिष्ठः fol. 52
गोभिलेन fol. 54
मरीचिः fol. 54
जातूकर्ण्यः fol. 55.
जाबालिः fol. 55
बृहस्पतिः fol. 55, 58, 59, 60, 76, 84, 89
हारीतेन fol. 56
माधवीये पराशरव्याख्यायां fol. 56
अंगिराः fol. 56
कर्मप्रदीपे fol. 56
चन्द्रिकायां fol. 57, 90, 92
पारस्करः fol. 57
स्मृतिसारसमुच्चये fol. 57, 97
मार्कंडेयः fol. 58
स्मृत्यर्थसारे fol. 60
लघुव्यासः fol. 60
आश्वलायनाचार्यः fol. 61
धर्मोद्योते fol. 61

नारदः fol. 62, 73, 89
कूर्मपुराणे fol. 64
पराशरप्रायश्चित्तकांडे हारीतः fol. 65
नारदीये fol. 73,74,75,76,80,82,83
बार्हस्पत्ये fol. 73, 75, 79
कालदीपे fol. 74
वासिष्ठे fol. 78, 83, 84
लल्लः fol. 88
शौनकः fol. 90
इतिहासे fol. 90
पुराणे fol. 91
हेमाद्रौ fol. 91, 95
मत्स्यपुराणे fol. 92, 93
शंखः fol. 94
भरद्वाजस्मरणात् fol. 97
सायणीये fol. 97
ब्रह्मांडपुराणे fol. 95
वायुपुराणे fol. 97
भगवद्गीतासु fol. 98

There is another Ms in the Rajapur collection which once belonged to *Ananta Mahādeva Ghāṭe*, the owner of the *Dharma Śāstra Saṃgraha* Ms copied in A. D. 1682. The name of this second Ms is recorded in the following endorsement on the last folio 22[b].

'नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानाह्निकपद्धतिरियम् । घांटोपनामकमहादेवभट्टात्मज अनंतस्येदं पुस्तकं ॥ श्रीराम ॥'

The above endorsement is found on folio 1[a] but a portion of it has been lost as the folio is in a fragmentary condition. It is clear from the above endorsement that the title of the work is 'नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानपद्धति'

The Ms begins:-

'श्रीगणेशाय नमः । श्रीरामचंद्राय नमः । अथ नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानमुच्यते' etc. It ends on folio 21–

'इति श्रीमदनंतभट्टसूनुश्रीमन्महादेवभट्टात्मजरघुनाथभट्टकृतौ नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानपद्धतिः। आह्निकपद्धतिरित्यर्थः। श्रीरामचंद्रार्पणमस्तु श्रीरामचंद्रदयानिधे रघुपते नोपेक्षणीया वयं । स्वस्तिश्रीनृपशालिवाह शाके रुधिरोद्गारिगतवत्सरे शुभे । आषाढ शुक्लपक्षेंदुवासरे विनायकातिथौ पिङ्य ... . सिंहसंस्थितगते चन्द्र ॥

एतल्लक्षणसंयुक्तदिने*शुभतिथौ नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानपुस्तकं शुभं लिखितमिति शेषः । घांटोपनामकमहादेवभट्टात्मज अनंतभट्टस्येदं पुस्तकम् । स्वार्थं परोपकारार्थम् ॥

It is clear from the above colophon that the author of this work is रघुनाथभट्ट, the son of महादेवभट्ट and grandson of अनन्तभट्ट of the surname घांट. अनन्तभट्ट was the owner of the Ms as in the case

* The details about the date of the Ms recorded in this colophon are as follows:-

1 रुधिरोद्गारि वत्सर 2 आषाढ month 3 शुक्लपक्ष
4 इंदुवासर or Monday 5 विनायकतिथि

These details give us the date:—Monday 18th June 1683. (Vide p.168 of Indian Ephemeris Vol, VI)

of the first Ms described by me already in this paper. On the strength of the data recorded above the genealogy of the घांट family as revealed by the two Mss is as follows:-

(कौशिकगोत्र) अनंतभट्ट of the surname घांट orघांटे (C. A.D. 1625)

son

महादेवभट्ट (C. A.D. 1650)

sons

रघुनाथभट्ट (A.D. 1680, 1683) author of नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानपद्धति, सोमेश्वरदशक

अनंतभट्ट owner of 2 Mss dated A.D. 1682 & 1683

Raghunāthabhaṭṭa Ghāṭe in the above genealogy composed many other works, some of which are represented by Mss either complete or fragmentary. A few of these Mss were sent to me by Pandit Raghunatha Sastri Patankar of Rajapur. I shall deal in detail with these Mss in a subsequent paper ; in the meanwhile, I record below a list of them with a few details:—

1. नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानपद्धति size: 9″ × 3½″ by रघुनाथभट्ट महादेवभट्ट घांट-Ms belonged to अनंत महादेव घांट worm-eaten paper.
2. व्रतकाण्ड with अनुक्रमणिका by येसंभट्ट घांट(alias रघुनाथ) size: 8½″ × 3¼″ folios: 102 + 2 (अनुक्रमणिका) very old and worn out paper.
3. सोमेश्वरदशकम्- size: 9″ × 3¼″- worn out paper-Stray folios.
4. निर्णयरत्नावलि size: 11″ × 5″ by यशास्करभट्ट (alias रघुनाथभट्ट) ; worm-eaten paper. 'निर्णयसिंधुकार' (A.D. 1612) is mentioned on folio 87.
5. A stray leaf recording the beginning of a जप in *Śaka* 1602 *Raudra* year, month of *Jyeṣtha Śukla pakṣa Trayodaśi Arkavāra:* Sunday, 30th May 1680 (vide p. 162 of Vol. VI of Indian Ephemeris). This record is followed by the line— 'घांटोपनामक रघुनाथभट्टस्य शुभं भवतु ।' Possibly this whole leaf containing the details of the जप is in the handwriting of रघुनाथभट्ट.
6. श्राद्धनिर्णयदीपिका-size: 11½″ × 5″ by यशास्करभट्ट alias रघुनाथभट्ट (घंटाभिधानश्रीमन्महादेवभट्टसूनु) worm-eaten folios 'निर्णयसिन्धुकार' is mentioned on folios 39 63 and 87. On folio 62, the

author refers to his own निर्णयरत्नावलि in the words– मत्कृतनिर्णयरत्नावल्याम्' । It is clear from this statement that the श्राद्धनिर्णयदीपिका is later than निर्णयरत्नावलि.

Besides the above Mss which are contemporaneous with the authors of the works represented by them there are some other Mss in the Sanskrit Pathashala at Rajapur which were presented by the late Mr. Narayana Sitarama Ghate to this Pathashala in 1931. This descendant of the line of the Ghate family represented by the brothers अनंतभट्ट and येसंभट्ट (or यशस्करभट्ट or रघुनाथभट्ट)was then living at the village Hardi near Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District of the Bombay Presidency. I shall deal with the history of this family on a later occasion. In the present paper I have only acquainted the students of Sanskrit literature with the literary activity of this hitherto unknown Karhada Brahmin family of the 17th century as reflected in some of the works represented by decaying and fragmentary Mss.

In the *Gotrāvali* of the Karhada Brahmins the Ghate (घांटये) family has two Gotras viz. 1. अत्रि and 2. कौशिक. The Ghates of Hardi belong to कौशिकगोत्र. *Raghunātha Bhaṭṭa* (also called यशस्करभट्ट or येसंभट्ट) records his own Gotra and Surname on a Ms of the हस्तसंजीवन belonging to him as follows:-

Folio 1[a] 'अथ हस्तसंजीवनपुस्तकं घांटोपनामककौशिकगोत्रोद्भवयशस्करभट्टस्य'

Folio 14[a] 'श्रीमत्कौशिकमहर्षेः वंशकुलपरंपरागतर (?) घंटाभिधानयशस्करभट्टसर्वज्ञसंपन्नसर्वकुसु (?) सुरवंद्यश्रीमद्यशस्करभट्टस्येदं पुस्तकं हस्तसंजीवनाख्यमित्यास्तां विस्तरः' ।

These extracts prove the identity of the present line of the Ghate family of Hardi with the line of this family reconstructed by me above for the period A.D. 1600 to 1700, on the basis of dated Mss of works composed by some of its members.

राघवचरितम् ॥

चतुर्थः सर्गः ।

अथ पथि प्रतिकूलनभस्वता
परुषपक्षिरवैर्भयशंसिभिः ।
मृगकुलैरपि दक्षिणतो गतै-
र्दशरथः समचिन्तयदाकुलः ॥ १ ॥

हरधनुर्जनितध्वनिगौरवा-
दुदितमन्युरुदूढजटाभरः ।
भुजशिरस्यवसक्तपरश्वथो
धृतधनुः समदृश्यत भार्गवः ॥ २ ॥

असहमानममानुषपौरुषं
रघुपतेर्भृगुनन्दनमागतम् ।
गतधृतिः कलयन् जगतीपतिः
शरणमाशु गतः प्रशशंस तम् ॥ ३ ॥

अविगणय्य नृपं शरणार्थिनं
प्रचुररोषपरिस्फुरिताधरः ।
द्रुतगतिर्जमदग्निमुनेः सुतः
सपदि दाशरथेः सविधं ययौ ॥ ४ ॥

हरधनुः समसारमिदं धनुः
समधिरोपय दाशरथे मम ।
भुजबलं प्रसमीक्ष्य युयुत्सया
तव समीपमिहास्मि समागतः ॥ ५ ॥

इति समीरितमप्रतिमौजसः
परशुराममुनेः श्रुतवानपि ।
भुजबलं क्रिययैव निदर्शयन्
रघुपतिः सशरं धनुरग्रहीत् ॥ ६ ॥

समधिरोप्य शरासनमाशुगं
सपदि तत्र निवेश्य स राघवः ।
तमवलोक्य जगाद जडीकृतं
हृतविषं भुजगेन्द्रमिव स्थितम् ॥ ७ ॥

कुशिकनन्दनबन्धुतया द्विज
द्विजतया च निहन्मि गतिं तव ।
सुकृतजामथ वा भृगुनन्दन
प्रतिवचः कथयेत्युदितो जगौ ॥ ८ ॥

भुजबलेन विजित्य महीमिमां
जलधिमध्यगतां मखदक्षिणाम् ।
कृतवतो मम वासमिह क्षणं
न सहते स तदा स हि काश्यपः ॥९॥

मम तपः परमावसथीकृतो
मलयदक्षमहेन्द्रमहीधरः ।
तत इतो गमनं न विहन्यतां
जहि तपःसमुपार्जितविष्टपम् ॥ १० ॥

मधुमुखप्रमुखासुरवैरिणं
त्रिदशरक्षणदीक्षितविग्रहम् ।
अमितवीर्य भवन्तमनीश्वरं
मनुजवेषधरं कलयाम्यहम् ॥ ११ ॥

शरविमोक्षणमस्तु ततः क्षणा-
दहमितो नृप यामि मनोजवः ।
हरविरिञ्चिबलारिमुखाः सुरा
मुखरयन्ति तव स्थितिभिर्नभः ॥ १२ ॥

इति वदन् शरमोक्षमवेक्ष्य तं
दशरथात्मजमप्रतिमौजसम् ।
समभिसृत्य परीत्य च दक्षिणं
प्रतिजगाम महेन्द्रमहीधरम् ॥ १३ ॥

प्रतिहते जमदग्निसुते गते
जगति निर्मलभावमुपेयुषि ।
सुरगणे स्तुतिशालिनि खं गते
रघुपतिर्वरुणाय धनुर्ददौ ॥ १४ ॥

त्यज भयं हृदि भार्गवसम्भवं
जनक चोदय सैन्यमधिष्ठितम् ।
इति सुते कथयत्यमितौजसि
प्रमुमुदे सुतरां जगतीपतिः ॥ १५ ॥

दशरथश्चतुरङ्गबलैर्वृतः
सहसुतः स्वपुरीं समलंकृताम् ।
उपगतो भवनं शशिपाण्डुरं
बुधजनैः प्रविवेश वशी समम् ॥ १६ ॥

मगधकोसलकेकयसम्भवा
दशरथस्य महिष्य उपागतैः ।
उचितदारपरिग्रहभासुरै-
र्मुमुदिरे तनयैः कृतवन्दनैः ॥ १७ ॥

मनुजभाग्यसमृद्धिसमेधिता
रघुपतिप्रमुखास्तनया इमे ।
समयसंभृतभाग्यपरिग्रहा
मुमुदिरे जननी जनकैः समम् ॥ १८ ॥

भरत मातुलमङ्ग युधाजितं
नरपतिर्भरतेन समं व्रज ।
इति समादिशदश्वपतेः पुरी-
मनुययौ सहितेन बलैर्वृतः ॥ १९ ॥

अनुकलं मुदिताः पुरवासिनो
निजगदुर्भुवि दाशरथिं जनाः ।
अनुपमैः पृथिवीपतिदुर्लभै-
र्गुणगणैरधिकं जगतीपतेः ॥ २० ॥

दशसु दिक्षु गताः कुशलाश्रयाः
निखिलजानपदैरुदिताः कथाः ।
रघुपतेर्गुणकूटसमाश्रिताः
दशरथाय मुहुर्मुहुरुज्जगुः ॥ २१ ॥

पलितशीर्षकलेबरमात्मनो
निधनशंसि निमित्तमवेक्ष्य च ।
सुतममुं धरणीधरणक्षमं
दशरथः कुशलं समचिन्तयत ॥ २२ ॥

प्रथितकीर्तिमशेषगुणाकरं
प्रकृतिरञ्जनमग्रजमात्मजम् ।
रघुपतिं समवेक्ष्य महीपतिः
कलयितुं युवराजमचिन्तयत् ॥ २३ ॥

अथ वसिष्ठमुखानपि मन्त्रिणः
सदसि दाशरथेर्गुणशंसिनः ।
अभिमुखानवलोक्य मनोगतं
निजाहितं निजगाद महीपतिः ॥ २४ ॥

भुवनभारभरेण निपीडितं
मम मनो लघु विश्रममिच्छति ।
उचितकाल इति प्रतिभाति मे
रघुपतेरभिषेचनकर्मणः ॥ २५ ॥

इति वचो नृपतेर्हृदयङ्गमं
गुरु निशम्य विभिन्नतनूरुहाः ।
समभवन् सहसा सदसि स्थिता-
स्तुतिगिरा च नृपं समतोषयन् ॥२६॥

सपदि तिष्यमुपैष्यति चन्द्रमा-
स्तव मनोरथ एष फलिष्यति ।
इति वसिष्ठवचःसमनन्तरं
दशरथस्तमुवाच पुरोहितम् ॥ २७ ॥

कुलगुरो समये त्वदुदीरिते
रघुपतेरभिषेचनकर्मणः ।
सदसि संप्रति यद्यदपेक्षितं
तदखिलं भवतैव विधीयताम् ॥ २८ ॥

इति नृपेण निवेदितमादरात्
अखिलमाशु विधाय पुरोहितः ।
सुविहितं भवता यदुदीरितं
दशरथेति जगाद महीपतिम् ॥ २९ ॥

अथ सुतानयनाय स सारथिं
समवलोक्य समीपसमाश्रितम् ।
इति शशास सुमन्त्र तदन्तिकं
समधिगम्य समानय राघवम् ॥ ३० ॥

नृपगृहादवरुह्य ससंभ्रमं
समभिसृत्य च रामनिवेशनम् ।
द्रुतगतिर्नृपशासनमग्रतो
रघुपतेः प्रणिपत्य जगाद सः ॥ ३१ ॥

अथ सुमन्त्रमुखादवनीपते-
रभिमतं निशमय्य रघूद्वहः ।
अनुपजातमनोविभवः सुधी-
रधिगमं चकमे गुरुवेश्मनः ॥ ३२ ॥

प्रतिनिवर्त्य सुहृद्गणमात्मनः
समधिरुह्य रथं समलंकृतम् ।
गजतुरङ्गमपत्तिसमाकुलं
नृपपथं प्रविवेश स राघवः ॥ ३३ ॥

अभिमुखैरवलोकनसंभ्रमा-
न्निबिडिते पथि निश्चलतां गतैः ।
जिगमिषुस्त्वरया गुरुशासना-
दपि न चोदयति स्म स सारथिम्॥३४॥

असितपङ्कजकान्तिसहोदरा
भवनभित्तिगवाक्षविनिर्गताः ।
नयनरश्मिचयाः पुरयोषिता-
मगरुपुष्पसनीलवितानताम् ॥ ३५ ॥

जलधरं तृषिता इव चातका
मधुकरा इव तामरसाकरम् ।
द्विजगणा इव पक्वफलद्रुमं
रघुपतिं मनुजाः समलोकयन् ॥ ३६ ॥

अभिमुखापतितं रथयानतः
त्रिदशसैन्यपतिर्मघवानिव ।
बुधजनैः सह सौधतलस्थितो
रघुपतिं समुदैक्षत पार्थिवः ॥ ३७ ॥

उदितभासुरभास्करवर्चसं
  पृथुविशालशिलातलवक्षसम् ।
शशधरप्रतिमाननमात्मजं
  समवलोक्य ततर्प न भूपतिः ॥ ३८ ॥

लघु रथादवतीर्य ससारथिः
  भवनसौधतलं शशिपाण्डरम् ।
समधिरुह्य वरासनसंस्थितं
  पितरमेत्य ननाम स राघवः ॥ ३९ ॥

निजसमीपजुषि ज्वलनप्रभे
  कनकरत्नमये पृथगासने ।
स्वसुतमाशु विनम्य समुत्थितं
  तमनुगृह्य निवेशयति स्म सः ॥ ४० ॥

स्वमिव तं मुकुरप्रतिबिम्बितं
  तरुणभावगतं समलंकृतम् ।
मुहुरुदीक्ष्य मुदा परयाऽन्वितो
  नरपतिः समयोचितमब्रवीत् ॥ ४१ ॥

वपुरिदं जरया धवलीकृतं
  तनय मे परिपालयतः प्रजाः ।
निजगुणैः प्रकृतीरनुरञ्जयन्
  भुजबलेन भर त्वमिमां महीम् ॥ ४२ ॥

न हि विधेयमिहास्ति नवं मया
  प्रकृतिरञ्जनकर्मणि सांप्रतम् ।
रघुपते धरणीधरणाय य-
  न्मदुपदेश्यगुणाः सहजास्तव ॥ ४३ ॥

रघुपतिः शिरसा गुरुशासनं
  गुरु वहन्निव नम्रशिरोधरः ।
नृपगृहादवरुह्य जनैर्वृतो
  रथगतो निजमन्दिरमाययौ ॥ ४४ ॥

अथ विसृज्य नृपानखिलान् पुनः
  प्रकृतकार्यगतीन् निजमन्त्रिणः ।
लघु विचिन्त्य विसृज्य च तानपि
  स्वभवनं विजनं प्रविवेश सः ॥ ४५ ॥

नृपतयो विबुधाश्च सभासदो
  नरपतिं प्रतिनन्द्य गृहं गताः ।
तनयमानय संप्रति सारथे
  स्वयमिहेति सुमन्त्रमचोदयत् ॥ ४६ ॥

नरपतेर्वचसः समनन्तरं
  तदपि राममुपेत्य शशंस सः ।
रहसि वक्तुमवस्थितमात्मनो
  हितमुपेत्य गुरुं प्रणनाम सः ॥ ४७ ॥

विकचतामरसप्रतिमाननं
  सुतममुं परिरभ्य महीपतिः ।
सविध एव निवेश्य वरासने
  निजमतं निजगाद मनोगतम् ॥ ४८ ॥

निधनशंसि निमित्तमलोकयं
  रघुपते भरतोऽपि न दृश्यते ।
समय एष इति त्वरते मन-
  स्त्वदभिषेकमहोत्सवकर्मणि ॥ ४९ ॥

उपवसाद्य गृहे सह सीतया
  गुरुमुखेन निवेदितवर्त्मना ।
इति विधाय नृपः स पुरोहितो
  रघुपतिं समपूरयदाशिषा ॥ ५० ॥

अथ समेत्य निजोदयकांक्षिणीं
रघुपतिर्जननीमभिवाद्य च ।
तदुपकल्पितमाङ्गलिकश्रिया
निजगृहे नियमेन समाविशत् ॥ ५१ ॥

उदितकान्ति समुच्छ्रिततोरणं
स्रगुपलक्षितकेतुगुणान्वितम् ।
पुरमशोभत भूषितविग्रहै-
र्नरवरैरमरैरिव वज्रिणः ॥ ५२ ॥

कुटिलवामनपीनकलेवरा
भरतमातृसखित्वमुपागता ।
समधिरुह्य च सौधतलं तदा
पुरमलंकृतमैक्षत मन्थरा ॥ ५३ ॥

रघुपतेरभिषेकमहोत्सवं
निकटवर्तिजनेन निवेदितम् ।
असहमानमनाः सहसा सती
भरतमातरमेत्य शशंस सा ॥ ५४ ॥

श्रुतिसुखं निशमय्य तदानना-
द्रघुपतेरभिषेकमहोत्सवम् ।
निजगलादवमुच्य विभूषणं
तदुचितं प्रददातुमियेष सा ॥ ५५ ॥

अहितमेव हितं मनुषे कथं
जडमते नवयौवनमध्रुवम् ।
नरपतिस्तु भृशं स्फुटमेष मे
निपतिताऽसि हता निरये ध्रुवम् ॥५६

यदुदितं न कदाऽप्यनुवर्तते
तदपि तद्वचनादतिसन्धिता ।
तदपि तथ्यममन्यत कैकयी
हतविधेः किमसाध्यमतः परम् ॥ ५७ ॥

मतिमती भवतीति न वेद्म्यहं
भव मनोरथ एव ममापि सः ।
मम सुतस्य कथं युवराजता
कथय दाशरथेर्न भवेदियम् ॥ ५८ ॥

नृपतिदत्तवरद्वयमस्ति ते
सुतनु तद्विनियोजय साम्प्रतम् ।
नरपतिर्भरतोऽस्त्विति राघवो
वनचरोऽस्तु समास्तु चतुर्दश ॥ ५९॥

इति निशम्य समीरितमेतया
सपदि कोपगृहं प्रविवेश सा ।
विगलिताभरणश्लथमालिका
वनलतेव बभूव निपातिता ॥ ६० ॥

कलुषितेन्दुकलेव वलाहकैः
कमलिनीव च झर्झरिता हिमैः ।
रतिरिवात्तमनोभवसङ्गमा
नरपतेर्दयिता रुरुचे तदा ॥ ६१ ॥

निखिलमाशु विधाय विधित्सितं
रघुपतेरभिषेचनकर्मणः ।
कथयितुं प्रियया प्रियमुत्तमं
रतिगृहं प्रविवेश महीपतिः ॥ ६२ ॥

शयनदेशगतामनवेक्ष्य तां
नरपतिं व्यथितं प्रतिहारिणी ।
इति जगाद निपत्य सवेपथुः
सपदि कोपगृहं प्रविवेश सा ॥ ६३ ॥

अथ समेत्य महीतलशायिनी-
मपचितप्रसवामिव वल्लरीम् ।
मृदु विमृज्य करेण महीरजो
नरपतिः सहसान्त्वमुवाच ताम् ॥६४॥

किमिति भूमितले शयिता सिते
वपुरिदं रजसा मलिनीकृतम् ।
कलुषितं वदनं नयनाम्बुना
कथय मामवलोकय सुन्दरि ॥ ६५ ॥

तव समीहितमम्बुजलोचने
कथय तत्करवाण्यहमञ्जसा ।
इति मते कथिते निजगाद सा
शपथपूर्वमिदं कथयेति तम् ॥ ६६ ॥

सुतनु ते करवाणि यदीप्सितं
मम हुतेन सुतेन च ते शपे ।
इति वचो निशमय्य महीपतेः
सपदि सा शयनादुदपद्यत ॥ ६७ ॥

शपथपूर्वमिदं नृपतेर्वचो
दिविषदो निखिलाः शशिभास्कराः ।
दश दिशः पृथिवीजलवह्नयः
शृणुत सर्वजगत्कृतिसाक्षिणः ॥ ६८ ॥

इति निगद्य विहृष्य च कैकयी
द्वयमिदं समयाचत भूमिपम् ।
मम सुतस्य भवेदभिषेचनं
रघुपतेरघुनैव विवासनम् ॥ ६९ ॥

इति वचो निशमय्य महीपति-
र्भृशमदूयत भिन्नमनोरथः ।
किमिदमापतितं व्यसनं महत्
कुलिशपातसमं विधिचेष्टितम् ॥ ७० ॥

जहिहि निश्चयमीदृशमङ्गने
निरपराधिनि दाशरथौ तव ।
सुतमपास्य न जीवितुमुत्सहे
मयि दयां कुरु मङ्गलमस्तु ते ॥ ७१ ॥

इति गदन्तममुं पतिमङ्गना
प्रतिजगाद भवान् जगतीपतिः ।
त्वयि समुज्झितसत्यवचस्थलं
ध्रुवमियं जगती विलयं व्रजेत् ॥ ७२ ॥

तव वचः परिपालय केवलं
स्मर शिबिप्रमुखानवनीपतीन् ।
इति तदीयवच श्रवणादसौ
नरपतिर्व्यथितः सुतरामभूत् ॥ ७३ ॥

इति तयोरुभयोरपि जल्पतो-
र्निजकरान् विततानुपसंहरन् ।
मुकुलयन् कमलानि दिवाकरः
चपलमस्तमहीधरमभ्यगात् ॥ ७४ ॥

नयभयोक्तिपरम्परयाऽपि तां
स्ववशतामुपनेतुमशक्नुवन् ।
बहु विलप्य निशामखिलामपि
क्षितिपतिर्विषसाद विनिःश्वसन् ॥ ७५ ॥

अलिकुलमनुलग्नमुद्दिधीर्षुः
कमलवनानि विकासयन् कराग्रैः ।
उडुपतिमभिधूय भाभिरुच्चै
रुदयमहीधरमारुरोह भानुः ॥ ७६ ॥

इति राघवचरिते चतुर्थः सर्गः ।

मूलिकानुक्रमणिका ॥

MŪLIKĀNUKRAMANIKĀ.

The above mentioned work is a palm leaf Ms preserved in this Library. This Ms consists of 110 leaves of which leaves No 63 to 110 represent the present work and bears B.L. No. 10807. It is written in Grantha and Tamil characters and its size is 15¼″ × 1¼″. The first 62 leaves of this Ms. form an anonymous medical work mentioning the preparation of some patent medicines.

As usual with many Mss. this Ms. too does not bear the author's name and date of transcription. From the appearance this Ms. seems to have been compiled during the time of Shahaji, who was in the words of a historian 'the Bhoja of the eighteenth century' and who evinced great interest in the improvement of medical science by incorporating a great number of herbal names in his Sabdaratnasamanvayakosa. It was Shahaji under whose patronage Anandarayamakin wrote a drama depicting the struggle between man and diseases named Jivanandanam which was enacted at the *Bṛhadiswara temple*. This statement becomes evident from the following quotations.

"श्रीशाहजीति नाम दधत्याः सरस्वत्याः कियान् आनन्दरायमखिनि दयाविशेषः ।

'अद्य तञ्जानगरे पौरजानपदा देशान्तरादागताश्च बृहदीश्वररथोत्सवदिदृक्षया संघीभूताः एतान् जीवानन्दन उपासितुमीहते हृदयम् ।"

This work is reproduced here in the hope that native doctors will find it useful in getting at Tamil equivalents for Sanskrit names. Though not exhaustive the list of equivalents published here gives Tamil synonyms for more than 3500 Sanskrit terms.

मूलिकानुक्रमणिका ॥

மூலிகாநுக்ரமணிகா.

P. V. Varadaraja Sarma B. O. L.

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अङ्कोलः அழிஞ்சில்
अंगजीवकः இலக்கரிப்பாலை
अंगारवल्ली புங்கு
अंजनं ரஸாஞ்சனம் ஸோதாஞ்சனம்
अंजनं அஞ்சனக்கல்லு
अंजनकेशी பவளக்கொடி
अंबुकः சிவதை
अंबुकः வஞ்சி
अंबुवेतसः நீர்வஞ்சி
अंबष्ठा வட்டத்திருப்பி- சிற்றமல்லி
अंबष्ठा புளியாரை
अंबष्ठा முல்லை
अंशुकः தாணியங்கம்
अंशुमत्फला வாழை
अंशुमती பொமல்லி
अंशुमती சிற்றமட்டி
अक्षः தான்றி
अक्षीबः முருங்கை
अक्षुरः நீர்முள்ளி
अक्षोडः மலைக்காய்
अग्निः கொடுவேலி
अग्निज्वाला செங்கிளா, செவ்வத்தி
अग्निमन्थः முன்னை
अग्निमुखः செம்மரம்
अग्निशिखा மெக்தொன்னி
अग्रपुष्पः வஞ்சி
अंगारवल्ली நாய்வேளை, புங்கு
अंघ्रिपर्णिका சிற்றுமல்லி

अजगन्धिका நாய்வேளை
अजमोदा அசமோதகம், ஓமம்
अजशृङ्गी சிருநாப்பாலை
अच्छगला ஆடுதின்டாப்பாலை
अतिचरा ஓரிதழ்தாமரை
अतिच्छत्रा சதகுப்பை
अतिमुक्तः குருக்கத்தி
अतिमुक्तकः திமித்த, விடத்தேர்(?)
अतिविषा அதிவிடயம்
अनन्ता பெருநன்னாரி
अनन्ता ஆனையறுகு
अनन्ता கொற்றான்
अनन्ता சிறுகாஞ்சொறி
अनन्ता மெக்தொன்னி
अनार्यतिक्तः நிலவேம்பு
अपदाहः லாம்பிச்சம்வேர்
अपराजिता விஷ்ணுக்ராந்தி
अपराजिता செம்பை
अपामार्गः நாயுருவி
अभयम् லாம்பிச்சம்வேர்
अभया கடுக்காய்
अमोघा விழாலரிசி
अमोघा பாதிரி
अमृणालम् லாம்பிச்சம்வேர்
अमृता கடுக்காய்
अमृता நெல்லி
अमृता சீந்தில்
अम्लवेतसः புளியாரை
अम्लानः வாடக்குறிஞ்சி
अरणिकः முன்னை

अरालिः பெருமா
अरिका முன்னை
अरिमेदः வெள்வேல்
अरिष्टः துவம்
अरिष्टः வேம்பு
अरिष्टः வெள்ளுள்ளி
अरुणा அதிவிடயம்
अरुष्करः செம்மரம்
अरेणुः அரேணுகம், பின்னை, மருள்
अर्कः எருக்கு
अर्कपर्णम् எருக்கிலை
अर्जुकः வெண்கச்சங்கொல்லை
अर्जुनम् புல்லு
अर्जुनः மருது
अर्धचन्द्रा கருஞ்சிவதை
अर्शोघ्नः கரணை
अलंकारिका சொணகப்பூ
अलर्कः வெள்ளெருக்கு
अलर्कः தூதுவளை
अलाबूः சுரை
अल्पमारिषः சிறுகீரை
अवल्गुजः கிரும்பு
अवट्यालकः கெவுகனர் பூண்டு
अवयासः சிறுகாஞ்சொறி
अवाक्पुष्पी சதகுப்பை
अव्यथा கடுக்காய்
अव्यथा ஒரிதழ்தாமரை
अशोका கடுகுரோகிணி
अशोकः அசோகம்
अश्मपुष्पम् சைலேயகம், உமிரி
अश्मभेदा கர்ப்பூரவன்னி
अश्वकर्णिकः மராமரம்
अश्वकर्णी குதிரைச்செவிமறு
अश्वत्थः அரசு

असनः வேங்கை
असनपर्णी செம்பை
असिनासिका முகக்குருத்தை

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आ

आढकी துவரமட்டி
आत्तगलः பழுவாணக்குருஞ்சி
आत्मगुप्ता பூனைக்காலி
आमलकी கீழ்காய்நெல்லி
आमलकी நெல்லி
आम्रातकः அம்மாளம்பட்டை
आम्रः மா
आम्लका புளி
आम्ललोलिका புளியாரை
आरग्वधः கொன்னை
आरुह्या ஆனைஅறுகு
आरेवतः கொன்னை
आस्फोटा காக்கணம் கருவணம்? (ங்கொல்லை)
आस्फोटः காட்டுமல்லிகை
आहेरुः தண்ணிமுட்டான்

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इ

इक्षुः நல்கரும்பு
इक्षुः நீருமுள்ளி
इक्षुगन्धा நெரிஞ்சில்
इक्षुगन्धा நீருமுள்ளி
इक्षुगन्धिका பால்இரில் ? (பாலிறுவி)
इक्षुगन्धः பேய்க்கரும்பு
इक्ष्वाकुः பேய்சுரை
इंगुदी இங்குணம்
इन्दीवरी தண்ணீர் முட்டான்
इन्दीवरम् நெய்தல்

इन्द्रद्रुः மருது
इन्द्ररसः வெண்ணொச்சில்
इन्द्रवारुणी பேய்திமிட்டி
इन्द्राणिका வெண்ணொச்சில்
इन्द्रयवम् வெட்பாலையரிசி
इष्टकापथा லாமிச்சம் வேர்

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उ

उग्रगन्धा வசம்பு
उग्रगन्धा அசமோதகம்
उच्चटा உச்சடை
उत्कटम् இலவங்கம்
उत्कटकः செலுங்கி
उत्पलम् குட்டம்
उत्पलं நெய்தல்
उत्पलशारिवा பெருநன்னாரி
उदकीर्या ஆயில் புங்கு
उदीच्यम् வெட்டிவேர்
उदुम्बरः அத்தி
उदुम्बरपर्णी நாகநந்தி
उद्दालः நருவில்
उद्वेहं பாளு ? (மருள்) ?
उन्मत्तः ஊமத்தை
उपकुञ्चिका சித்தேலம்
उपचित्रा எலிப்பால் ? (லை)
उपविषा அதிவிடயம்
उपोटका வெள்ளைக்கொடிபசளை
उरुपूगः ஆமணக்கு
उर्वारुः வெள்ளரி
उल्लापः கொர்த்தமல்லி
उशीरम् லாமிச்சம்வேர்

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ऊ

ऊरणाक्षः தகரை
ऊषणा திப்பிலி
ऊषरः உவழ் ?

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ऋ

ऋक्षगन्धा ஆடுதீண்டாப்பாளை
ऋद्धिः விடுகொள்
ऋश्यप्रोक्ता பூனைக்காலி
ऋश्यप्रोक्ता தண்ணீர்புட்டான்

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ए

एकाष्ठीलः சிவதை
एकाष्ठीलः வட்டத்திருப்பி
एडगजः தகரை
एरण्डः ஆமணக்கு
एला ஏலம்
एलापर्णी சிற்றரத்தை
एलावालुकम् ஏலாவாலுகம்

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ऐ

ऐरावतः களிக்குளெஞ்சி
ऐलेयम् ஏலாவாலுகம்

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क

ककुभः மருது
कच्छः படுகணை
कच्छुरा சிறுகாஞ்சொறி
कच्छुरा சிறுகாஞ்சொறி
कच्छूरः கச்சோலம்
कच्छूरकः கச்சோலம்
कज्जलम् ஆம்பல்
कटफलम् குமிழம்பழம்
कटफलः பெருங்குமிழ்
कटवंगा பெருமரம்
कटवंगः பெருவாகை
कटंभरा முதியார்கூந்தல்

कटुंभरा கடுகுரோகிணி
कटुः கடுகுரோகிணி
कटुकी ஞாழல்
कटुकम् வேலிப்பருத்தி
कटुकः நத்தைசூரி, முடிமேல்முடி
कटुतिक्तः பேய்ப்புடல்
कटुतुम्बी பேய்ச்சுரை
कटुरोहिणी கடுகுரோகிணி
कट्वी கடுகுரோகிணி
कठिंजरः கருங்கச்சங்கொல்லை
कठिल्लकः பாகல்
कठिल्लकः சாறடை
कणा திப்பிலி
कणिका முன்னை
कणः திப்பிலி
कण्टकारिका வழுதியிலை
कण्डूकरी பூனைக்காலி
कतकः தேற்றான்
कतंकिका அவிரி
कत्तृणा நிலவேம்பு
कत्तृणम् தண்டான்புல்லு
कदली வாழை
कदम्बः கடம்பு
कदम्बकः கடுகு
कनकाह्वयः பொன்னூமத்தை
कनकम् நாகப்பூ
कन्दः கரணை
कन्या கன்னரி
कपिकच्छुरा சிதேவியார்-செங்கழுநீர்
कपिकच्छुरा பூனைக்காலி
कपीतनः வாகை
कपीतनः கல்லால்
कपित्थः விளா
कपिला அரேணுகம்
कपिला முந்திரிகைப்பழம்

कपिला இருள்வீடு
कपिवल्ली ஆனைத்திப்பிலி
कपोतपर्णी ஏலம்
कपोताङ्घ्रिः பவழக்கொடி
कबरी நாய்வேளை
कबुकः கமுகு
कमलं ஆம்பல்
करकः மாதளை
करच्छदः பேய்ப்புடல்
करजम् புலியுகிர்
करंजः புங்கு, ஆவில்
करंजकः புங்கு
करंभा ஞாழல்
करमर्द्दकः பெருங்கிளா
करवीरः அரளி
करहाटः தாமரைக்கிழங்கு
करहाटकः மருக்காரை
करिपिप्पली ஆனைத்திப்பிலி
करीरः செவ்வாளி
कर्कटाह्वा கற்கடகசிங்கி
कर्कन्धुः நில ?
कर्कन्धूः இலந்தை
कर्करी வெள்ளிரி
कर्कशः ஆடாதொடை
कर्कशः சிறுதும்பில்
कर्कच्छदः பேய்ப்புடல்
कर्कारुः பூசணி
कर्णपूरम् நெய்தல்
कर्णिकारः கோங்கு
कर्बुरः கமுகு
कर्मारः மூங்கில்
कर्षफलः தான்றி
कलभी வாலுழுவை அரிசி
कलशी சிற்றமல்லி, பெருமுற்றக்காசு
कलशी பேரமல்லி

कलंबी வள்ளை, கொடிப்பசளை
कलिंगः வெட்பாலையரிசி
कलिंगम् வெட்பாலை
कलिद्रुमः தான்றி
कलिकारकः ஆயில்
कलिमारकः ,,
कल्हारम् செங்கழுநீர்

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का

काकचिंचा சவ்வியம்
काकतिक्ता சிறுகுறிஞ்சி
काकतिन्दुकः சிறுதும்பில்
काकनासिका குறட்டை
काकपीलुकः சிறுதும்பில்
काकमाची மணித்தக்காளி
काकमुद्रा பெருவீடுகொல்லி
काकमुद्रा சிறுவீடுகொல்லி
काकांगी குறட்டை, பாச்சோற்றி
काकी துவரமட்டி
काकेन्दुः சிறுதும்பில்
काकोदुंबरिका பேயத்தி
काकोली காகோளி
काचस्थाली பாதிரி
कांचनाह्वयः நாகப்பூ மரம்
काण्डा நிலவேம்பு
काण्डेक्षुः நீர்முள்ளி
कातलकः படிகணை
कांतारकम् கரும்புவிசேஷம்
कांबिल्यः சிறுதும்பில்
बांबोजी பெருவீடுகொல்லி
कामुका அளிச்சை
कारवी சதகுப்பை
कारवी கருஞ்சீரகம்
कारवेल्लः பாகல்
कार्पासी பருத்தி

कालमाला காட்டைத்தண்டத்துழாய்
कालमेषिका கருஞ்சிவதை
,, மஞ்சட்டி
कालमेषी கார்போகு
कालस्कन्धः தும்பில்
,, பர்ரிலி
काला கருஞ்சிவதை
,, அவிரி
कालानुसारी கற்கடாசம்
कालायः கடலை
कालेयकः மஞ்சள்
कालेयशीतम् செம்பிளிச்சை
कालेयकः தக்கோலம்
काशम् நாணல்
काशः நாணல்
काश्मरी பெருங்குமிழ்
काश्मीरं வெண்கோட்டம்
काष्ठिला வாழை
काश्मर्यः சிறுகுமிழ்
कासमर्दः பொரும்பில்
कासीसम् புஷ்பிகாஸிஸம்

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कि

किंकिणी பெருவீடுகொல்லி
किणिही நாயுருவி
कितवः ஊமத்தை
किरातजः செஞ்சந்தனம்
किराततिक्ता நிலவேம்பு
किराततिक्तः நிலவேம்பு
किंजल्कम् நாகப்பூ
किंजल्कः தாமரைதாது
किंशुकः பலாசு

की

कीचकः துணைமூங்கில்
कीशपर्णी நாயுருவி

कु

कुक्करम् தூணியங்கம்

कुञ्जराशनः அரசு

कुटजः வெட்பாலை

कुटजम् குடசப்பாலை

कुटन्नटः பெருமரம்

कुटन्नटम् பெருமுத்தக்காசு, கோரைக்கிழங்கு

कुठेरकः கருங்கச்சங்கொல்லை

कुणिः படுகணை

कुण्डली சீந்தில்

कुत्सिताङ्ग நிலைக்கடம்பு

कुद्दालः மலையாற்றி

कुन्दः குந்துருக்கம்

कुन्दम् குருந்து

कुन्दुरुः குந்துருக்கம்

कुन्दुरुकी ஆனைவணங்கி

कुनाशकः சிறுகாஞ்சொறி

कुबेरकः படுகணை

कुबेराक्षी கொடிக்கழல்

कुमारकः மாவிலங்கை

कुमारी பெருங்குருஞ்சி

कुमुदिका கருவேம்பு

कुरण्डकः பொன்வண்ணக்குருஞ்சி

कुरवकः செங்குருஞ்சில்

कुरुविन्दः பெருமுத்தக்காசு

कुलकः சிறுதும்பில்

कुलकः புடோல்

कुलहला கரந்தை, நிலக்கடம்பு

कुली சிறுவழுதலை, முள்ளிக்கத்திரி

कुल्माषः கருந்தொரை (துவரை)

कुवलम् சிற்றிலந்தை

कुवलयम् நெய்தல்

कुशम् குசப்புல்

कुशः குசப்புல், சிறுகொடி, நாணல்

कुष्ठम् குட்டம்

कुष्ठः கோட்டம்

कुम्भः சிவதை

कुम्भी கருவேம்பு

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कू

कूटशाल्मलिः முள்ளிலவு

कूर्चशीर्षः இலக்கரிப்பாலை

कूश्माण्डकः பூசணி

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कृ

कृतमालः கொன்னை

कृमिघ्नम् விழாலரிசி

कृमिघ्नः விழாலரிசி

कृष्णनालम् நெய்தல்

कृष्णपाकफला பெருங்கீரை

कृष्णफला கார்ப்போகு

,, குன்றி

कृष्णभेदी கடுகுரோகிணி

कृष्णवल्ली நன்னாரி

कृष्णवृन्ता பெருங்குமிழ்

,, கொடிக்கழல்

कृष्णोपकुल्या திப்பிலி

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के

केतकी தாழை

केशाम्बुनटम् வெட்டிவேர்

केशिनी சங்கங்குப்பி

केसरम् நாகப்பூ

केसरः நாகப்பூமரம்

केसरः மகிழ்

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कै

कैडर्यः சிறுகுமிழ்

कैवर्ती பெருமுற்றக்காசு

को

कोटिवर्षा சொணகப்பூ

कोद्रवः வரகு

कोदुंबी பெருந்தும்மட்டி

कोरदूषः வரகு

कोरांगी சித்தேலம்

कोलदलम् நாகணம்

कोली இலந்தை

कोलांगी ஏலம்

कोलिकाक्षः நீர்முள்ளி

कोलम् சிற்றிலந்தை

कोलः திப்பிலி

कोविदारः மலையாற்றி

कोशावती பேய்ப்பீர்க்கு

—

कौ

कौन्ती அரேணுகம்

कौशिका குங்குலுமரம், குக்கில்

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कं

कंटकीफलः பலா

कंद्रालः கல்லால்

कंद्रालः மலை உகாய்

कंद्रः பாம்பை

कंधुरा பூனைக்காலி

कंधुरा சீதேவியார், செங்கழுநீர்

कंबिलकम् கம்பிலக்கொட்டான்பீற்கு

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क्रकरः செவ்வரளி

क्रमुकः கமுகு

क्रमुकः மலைக்கமுகு

क्रोष्टुविन्ना பேராமல்லி

क्रोष्टी குரில்

क्रोष्ट्री வெள்ளீரில்

क्लीतकम् அதிமதுரம்

क्षवकः கட்டுத்துளசிருமை

क्षीरान्धा பால்குரில்

क्षीरविदारी பால்குரில்

क्षीरशुक्ला வெள்ளீரல்

क्षीरशृङ्गी கற்கடகசிங்கி

क्षीरिका கிங்கிணிப்பாலை

क्षीरिका பழந்தின்னும்பாலை

क्षुद्रवर्षाम् சாறடை

क्षुद्रा முள்ளிக்கத்திரி

क्षुरकः மஞ்சாடி

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REVIEWS OF MSS. & BOOKS.

SĀGARANANDIN: A NEW PROBLEM

By K. Madhava Krishna Sarma, M. O. L., Adyar Library.

In his preface to the Natakaratnakosha Mr. Myles Dillon gives A.D 1613 and 1243 as the inferior and superior dates of this work and adds. 'The *Ratnakosa* may be as early as the thirteenth century, but I cannot now put forward any more exact date, as the author, *Sāgaranandin*, is not known except in connection with this work .... '.

I would like to draw here attention to a *Sāgaranandin* mentioned in *Ujjvaladatta's Uṇādivṛtti* (p. 175 of Jivananda's Vidyasagara's edition, Calcutta, 1873) with the hope that Mr. Dillon or other scholars interested in the problem of *Sāgaranandin* will enlighten us as to whether the author mentioned in the *Uṇādivṛtti* is identical with the author of the Natakaratnakosha or not. The mention is as follows:

लुप(म्प)न्ति कीटक्रमयः परितस्त्यैते इति सागरनन्दी नागार्जुनप्रयोगश्च ।

I have not been able to trace this to the Natakaratnakosha. Has *Sāgaranandin* the author of this work, written some other work also ? Ujjvaladatta is assigned to *Circa* 1250 A. D. If the *Sāgaranandin* referred to by him is identical with the author of this work, he (*Sāgaranandin*) is earlier than the 13th century. This is a point worthy of some investigation. The earlier limit is known from citation from *Rājaśekhara* (10th century). I am suggesting only a problem for discussion.

INDIRĀBHYUDAYA OF RAGHUNĀTHASŪRI

By K. Madhava Krishna Sarma, M. O. L., Adyar Library.

Indirābhyudaya of *Raghunāthasūri* is a Campu in five *Ullāsas*. The title indicates the theme of the work. Aufrecht does not mention this in his C. C. but mentions (Vol. I, p. 58) Rice 226 as a work of the same title by *Rāghavacārya* (identical ?). I have not examined this latter. A bare mention of the *Campu* of *Raghunāthasūri* is contained in Krishna-

machariar's History of Classical Sanskrit Literature, p. 521. There is a Ms. of this in the Adyar Library (No. 22. F. 22). This is a palm-leaf one written in Telugu script. The condition of the Ms. is good. It is fairly old. For the benefit of future Cataloguers and historians I give here some additional information regarding the Campu and its author, which may be gleaned from the work itself. Two of the invocatory verses of this run as follows:

श्रीमात्रेमल्लभुक्करत्नमहावंशाब्धिचन्द्रः कृपासान्द्रः सर्वकलाविलासजनिभूः श्रीताताचार्यात्मजः । लोकालोकधराधराचलल्लसद्गाढान्धकारापहः श्रीमत्कीर्तिभरः करोतु कुतुकं नः श्रीनिवासो गुरुः ॥

श्रीनिवासगुरुवर्यविधुः स्वतेजःस्फूर्त्या सुधामहितयाऽविमनोज्ञया मे ।

तापं तमःप्रसरमप्यनिवारणीयमाधूय कौतुकमुदारमिहातनोतु ॥

From these verses we learn that the author was a disciple of one *Srinivāsa* of *Bukkapattana* son of *Tātayārya*. The Campu ends:

ऋतुनिधिदिङ्निगमाख्या (४८९६) प्रकटितसंख्या कलियुगाब्दानाम् ।

उपरि रचितः प्रबन्धो जयति चिरं विष्णुवल्लभाभ्युदयः ॥

इति श्रीसकलविद्वन्मण्डलीगीयमानश्रीमन्निर्मलान्वयसुधावाराशिराकासुधाकरश्रीनिवासार्यकृपाकटाक्षवीक्षितश्रीनिवासाचार्यलब्धविद्यागमश्रीरघुनाथसूरिविरचिते श्रीमदिन्दिराभ्युदयाह्वय चम्पूप्रबन्धेऽभ्युदयोल्लासश्चतुर्थाधिकः ॥ श्रीरस्तु ॥

श्रियै नमः । इति इन्दिराभ्युदयं सम्पूर्णम् ।

Ullāsas 1—4 are named *Gurūpadesa*, Manthra, *Yātrā* and Mathana. 'Dik' should mean 'ten' and not 'eight'. Our author who seems to be ignorant of this, employs it to mean 'eight.' Kali 4896 corresponds to A. D. 1795 which is the date of the work.

THIRUMALAIRUNJOLAIMALAI (Sri Alagar Koil) Stala Purana by K. N. Radhakrishna, B. A., B. L., Published by Sri Kallalagar Devastanam, Madura. Price Rs. 3-8-0

The above work is a Stala Purana of Sri Alagar Koil otherwise known as Vrishabhadri, written by Sri K. N. Radhakrishna, B. A., B. L., Executive Officer, Sri Kallalagar Devastanam, Madura. The work is divided into three parts the first part containing the origin, history and administration of the temple in English, traced from the Puranic times down to the present day. The second chapter of the first part deals with liter-

ary references to the temple in various Puranas and Tamil classics. The third chapter gives in detail the contents of the inscriptions in the temple and in the fourth chapter is treated the greatness of the place. The fifth and sixth chapters give the history of sub-shrines, interesting details about Alagar Hills, and the seventh, the theerthams and Stala Vriksha and the eighth to eleventh, the jewels and other objects of interest in and near the temple.

The second part of the work contains the text of Vrishabhadri Mahatmyam in Sanskrit in 12 Cantos, Sri Sundara Kavacha Stotramantra, Sri Sundararaja Ashtottarasatanama stotra namavali and Sri Sundara bahustava for the use of pilgrim public. The third part of the work contains the translation in Tamil of the above Vrishabhadri Mahatmyam by Sri Venkatasubrahmanya Sarma of Sri Sundararaja Gurukula and religious compositions of Vaishnavite saints etc.

A noteworthy feature of the the book is that the author has taken great pains to give exhaustive references historical, literary and inscriptional regarding the greatness of the Lord and the temple. A number of illustrations is added to make the work entertaining. A short forword to this Stala Purana is written by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar (Ex-Premier to the Government of Madras). The author states in the preface to the work that "The Hindu Religious Endowments Board advised the publication of the work embodying therein the important and special features of the temple." It is understood that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board have issued a circular to the heads of all Devastanams to publish a short history of the temples under their control and in consequence we are receiving numerous enquiries regarding the stala puranams of various temples. The Board has done well to revive interest in stala puramans in this manner.

V. S.

Government Collections of Mss. Deccan College, Poona, Vol. I Part i Vedic Literature. Samhitas and Brahmanas. Price Rs. 4-0

Government Collections of. Mss. B. O. R. Institute, Poona. Published by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

Vol. XVII Part i Jaina Literature and Philosophy (Agamika Literature) Compiled by Prof. H. R. Kapadia M.A., Price Rs. 4-0

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„ Part iii (Agamika Literature contd.) compiled by Prof H. R. Kapadia M. A., Price Rs. 5-0

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Vol. XVI part i Vaidyaka Mss. Compiled by H.D. Sharma, M. A., Ph. D., Price Rs. 4-0

The above volumes of the Descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit Mss. under review were presented to this library by the authorities of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, some days ago. The detailed list given above presents an idea of the manuscripts dealing with various branches of Sanskrit study. They have been compiled by scholars of great renown and merit. All the details required in a descriptive catalogue are given in full and wherever necessary the details regarding various editions of the work are given including the

place of publication. It is needless to emphasise to the world of Sanskrit scholars the great value of the multifarious activities carried on by the various departments of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, such as Mahabharata Department, Journal Department, Publication Department etc. All Sanskrit scholars are under a deep debt of gratitude to the authorities of the B. O. R. Institute for such valuable publications. We eagerly await the speedy publication of the remaining volumes of the Descriptive catalogue.

V. S.